

MIDDLE EAST

Strike sets Knesset on fire

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli Knesset was thrown into uproar Wednesday as a doctors' hunger strike forced three major hospitals to close their doors.

Tempers exploded with leading politicians swearing at each other, forcing the speaker (chairman) to adjourn a debate on the government's handling of the doctors' four-month-old pay dispute. The hunger strike is still spreading.

With some 2,000 of Israel's 7,000 government doctors now fasting and medical services collapsing under the strain, the dispute has developed into a near-crisis for Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition.

Shouting insults across the Knesset floor, parliamentarians accused Health Minister Eliezer Shostak of negligence. Chants of "resign, resign" echoed around the chamber.

Opposition leader Shimon Peres, supporting a Communist Party motion of no confidence in the government, rejected Mr.

Shostak's charge that the Labour-dominated Histadrut trade union federation was responsible for prolonging the strike through its sick fund.

"You went abroad—for weeks you weren't talking to your own finance minister. Don't you have any scrap of ministerial responsibility?" Mr. Peres shouted at Mr. Shostak.

The minister shouted back that Mr. Peres' behaviour was revolting and he called another Labour parliamentarian, Yossi Sarid, "a disgusting creep."

Mr. Sarid shouted repeatedly that Mr. Shostak was "a complete zero."

Some parliamentarians shook their heads in dismay at the uproar, the speaker, Menachem Savidor, adjourned the debate for tempos to cool.

When the session resumed, Mr. Shostak called on the doctors to end their strike.

"This is suffering you're causing yourselves and the whole cou-

ntry," he said. "Where will it all lead?"

Doctors and health ministry officials met for 10 hours Tuesday to discuss the government's latest pay offer, which came after Begin intervened in the negotiations for the first time on Monday.

But a spokesman for the doctors said the new offer, reported to include pay increases of 28 to 31 per cent over the next three years, was well below the doctors' demands.

The physicians say starting doctors, some of whom earn as little as \$350, should receive 100 per cent rises, and senior doctors' wages should be increased while working hours are reduced.

The hunger strike started nine days ago and quickly spread to hospitals throughout the country.

Hospitals in occupied Jerusalem, Haifa and the northern Galilee town of Safed closed their doors Wednesday to new patients, and all but serious cases were either transferred or sent home.

Graeco-Turkish dialogue hampered by sea incident

ATHENS (R) — Greece Wednesday lodged a new protest with Turkey over undersea exploration by a Turkish research ship and Greek officials said the incident had cast a shadow over attempts to establish a dialogue with Ankara.

A government spokesman said Greek ambassador George Papoulias had lodged a strong protest with the foreign ministry in Ankara over soundings taken in the southeast Aegean Tuesday, by the Turkish ship Pori Reis.

Earlier the official news agency ANA reported that Foreign Undersecretary Yannis Kapsis had made two protests over the research vessel's activities, which are closely watched by Greek warships, to the Turkish ambassador here.

At around midnight, the captain of the Pori Reis radioed to a nearby Greek destroyer for permission to take samples of water so as to conduct tests on pollution levels. He was told that such permission could only be obtained through diplomatic channels.

For Greeks, the incident brought back memories of the summer of 1976, when Greece and Turkey at one point looked close to war over the exploration activities of another Turkish ship, the Chora.

Current Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who was then socialist opposition leader, urged the conservative government of the day to sink the Chora.

The foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey, Ioannis Charalambopoulos and Ilter Turkmen respectively, have had at least three informal meetings in the last nine months, and Greek officials say they want a dialogue with Ankara as long as there are no provocations.

Turkey's Aegean University, was now heading north towards its home port of Izmir on the Turkish coast.

According to an official Greek account, the Pori Reis conducted soundings on the seabed between the islands of Rhodes and Carpathos and then between Crete and Kassos Island.

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Lebanese authorities close Palestine centre in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese authorities have closed the Palestine Research Centre in Beirut after finding explosives and weapons in the building, the state-run Beirut Radio reported Wednesday.

The move came after other Lebanese media announced that security forces had uncovered a 12-man "bombing ring" said to have carried out a number of attacks in Beirut.

Confirming 12 arrests, Lebanese security officials were careful not to name the centre directly, apparently to avoid increasing factional tension. They said the detainees had connections with a "responsible and non-Lebanese centre."

The radio said the centre, sponsored by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), had been searched and that explosives, detonator equipment, hand grenades and a rifle had been found. The building was later sealed, it added.

The centre had already been closed to staff since Sunday when its director and an official in charge of PLO liaison were detained the day to sink the Chora.

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'Freed Ansar detainee dies'

BEIRUT (R) — A Lebanese newspaper reported Wednesday that a man said to have been a prisoner at an Israeli detention camp at Ansar, South Lebanon, died in a Beirut hospital Tuesday.

The daily *An Nahar* said: "Ahmad Hani Zeidan, 28, an Ansar detainee, died at the American University Hospital in Beirut yesterday. His relatives said a citizen found him on the verge of death outside the camp two days ago."

It gave no further details and no immediate confirmation of the report was available from the hospital.

An Israeli military spokesman outside Beirut said he was mystified by the report because no prisoners had been freed from Ansar recently. He said checks on the identity of the man named by *An Nahar* were in progress.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said: "A prisoner released from the Ansar concentration camp died in the Beirut University Hospital yesterday as a result of the torture he received from the Israelis while he was imprisoned."

Sudanese students in Cairo protest

CAIRO (R) — Thousands of Sudanese students staged a protest outside their embassy in Cairo Wednesday about a shortage of transport to take them home for their summer vacation.

A ferryboat fire which killed 300 people last month left only one vessel sailing between Aswan in southern Egypt and Wadi Halfa in Sudan.

2 Germans in U.S. court for illegal deal with Iran

NEW YORK (R) — Two West German citizens operating a freight forwarding service in New York were accused Tuesday of plotting to ship up to \$15 million worth of military spare parts to Iran.

Johannes Moehus, 31, and Gernot Brinkmann, 32, owners of the all-freight international cargo company, were freed on \$50,000 bond each after a brief appearance in court. No trial date was set.

The two were accused of buying military equipment in the United States then shipping it to a company in Britain, Lovaux Ltd., which was said to have re-exported the equipment to Iran.

The customs service, which began an investigation of all-freight last May, said it seized \$60,000 worth of parts for F-5 jets being shipped by the men last Friday.

Mideast press demands end to PLO rift

BAHRAIN (R) — Middle East newspapers called Wednesday for a quick end to the violent rift in Palestinian ranks, with some papers accusing Syria and Libya of fuelling the conflict.

Differences within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) over the policies of its chairman, Fatah guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat, have erupted into violence with fierce fighting reported from eastern Lebanon.

A number of newspapers said the real enemy was Israel and that

the current conflict ran counter to Arab unity and threatened the very existence of the PLO.

The Lebanese leftist paper, As-Safir said: "The least that can be called for now is an end to the fighting—the fighting which is in effect a scandal." The conflict within the Palestinian movement came at a time when its entire fate was at stake.

Al-Amal, newspaper of the right-wing Falangist Party, said its interpretation of the fighting was that "Syria is now completing Israel's mission regarding the PLO."

The press in Iraq carried headlines such as "Syrian tanks open fire on Palestinian fighters in Lebanon" and "Syrian forces fight Fatah."

In Damascus, however, the official Syrian daily Al-Thawra rejected charges of Syria's involvement, saying efforts "to push Syria's name into the international conflict" were futile.

Gulf newspapers called on Arab countries to help settle Palestinian differences and not help fuel the revolt.

The prosecution told the court

Iranian 'evil genius' gets 20 years in British jail

LONDON (R) — An Iranian businessman who almost pulled off a \$44 million (\$52 million) arms swindle against the government of Iran has been jailed for 20 years at London's Central Criminal Court.

Judge Leslie Boreham described Benham Nodjoumi Tuesday as the evil genius at the centre of an enormous fraud which was detected only hours before its conclusion.

Nodjoumi, a 37-year-old former adviser to the Iranian royal family, was jailed last month but the judge ordered his sentence to be kept secret during the trial of three accomplices, which ended Tuesday.

The prosecution told the court

Nodjoumi planned to sell Iran 34 crates of useless machinery, pretending it was 8,000 anti-tank missiles.

He and others kidnapped two Iranian diplomats negotiating the deal in London, three Iranian colonels sent to Belgium to inspect the cargo and an Iranian banker in Antwerp, the prosecution said.

Nodjoumi posed as one of the colonels, forged signatures and used a stolen Iranian embassy seal on documents to allow the deal to go ahead, it added.

Tuesday, three London men were given prison sentences ranging from five to seven years after being found guilty of kidnapping the Iranian banker and diplomats.

In a statement read on state radio, Mr. Papandreu said the involvement of the president's name in political squabbles was not part of his government's policy.

Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas, a minister in the prime minister's office, angered Greek conservatives with an attack last week on right-wing governments which dominated post-war Greece until the socialists came to power in 1981.

He said they had given Greece "30 years of slavery," adding that they had sold out to Western and United States interests and left the socialist government with a legacy of debt and disorganisation.

Right-wing newspapers took his

remarks as a personal attack on Mr. Karamanlis, who was prime minister for 16 years between 1955 and 1980 and is now a constitutional president.

The newspapers focused on a remark which they said was an implied criticism of Mr. Karamanlis for not allowing a referendum on Greece's membership of the European Community.

"Many people criticise us for not leaving the Common Market — but the right to withdraw does not belong to us but to the president, who has the exclusive right to call a referendum," Mr. Koutsoyiorgas was quoted as saying at the weekend.

In his statement, Mr. Papandreu said "getting involved with the name of former premier and current president, and commenting critically on his work, do not correspond to this government's line."

He did not mention Mr. Koutsoyiorgas by name.

Turks grant bail to British bird-watchers

ISTANBUL (R) — A Turkish court Wednesday granted bail of 50,000 Turkish lira (about \$250) each to two British bird-watchers accused of taking photographs in a prohibited military zone near the Greek border, the British consul-general here said.

Simon Albrecht, 33, of Cambridge, and Dennis Buisson from Luton, who is in his late 50s, were seized by police on June 5 while taking photographs on a road near Enes, western Turkey.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

News Summary 07:30 Peebles' Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 News 08:30 News 09:00 The Foreigner 09:30 The Foreigner 10:00 24 Hours News 10:30 Country Style 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:45 Reflections 10:15 Stories by Chekhov 10:30 International Soccer Special 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 Short Story 11:30 Financial News 11:45 Look Ahead 11:45 Letters from Home 12:00 Wimbledon Report 12:15 Maritime Edition 12:30 Comedy Show 12:30 World News; News about Britain 12:15 News 12:30 The Week in 12:30 The Horror and the Courage 14:00 Radio Newsreel 14:15 Sports Round-up 14:45 Jubilee Concert 15:00 Arts Studio 15:15 News 15:30 Arabic Play 15:45 Arabic Play 15:55 News in Arabic 16:00 Arabic Play Cont.

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme 18:30 News 18:45 French News 18:55 French News 19:00 French News 19:15 French News 19:30 French News 19:45 French News 19:55 French News 20:00 French News 20:15 French News 20:30 French News 20:45 French News 20:55 French News 21:00 French News 21:15 French News 21:30 French News 21:45 French News 21:55 French News 22:00 French News 22:15 French News 22:30 French News 22:45 French News 22:55 French News 23:00 French News 23:15 French News 23:30 French News 23:45 French News 23:55 French News 24:00 French News 24:15 French News 24:30 French News 24:45 French News 24:55 French News 25:00 French News 25:15 French News 25:30 French News 25:45 French News 25:55 French News 26:00 French News 26:15 French News 26:30 French News 26:45 French News 26:55 French News 27:00 French News 27:15 French News 27:30 French News 27:45 French News 27:55 French News 28:00 French News 28:15 French News 28:30 French News 28:45 French News 28:55 French News 29:00 French News 29:15 French News 29:30 French News 29:45 French News 29:55 French News 30:00 French News 30:15 French News 30:30 French News 30:45 French News 30:55 French News 31:00 French News 31:15 French News 31:30 French News 31:45 French News 31:55 French News 32:00 French News 32:15 French News 32:30 French News 32:45 French News 32:55 French News 33:00 French News 33:15 French News 33:30 French News 33:45 French News 33:55 French News 34:00 French News 34:15 French News 34:30 French News 34:45 French News 34:55 French News 35:00 French News 35:15 French News 35:30 French News 35:45 French News 35:55 French News 36:00 French News 36:15 French News 36:30 French News 36:45 French News 36:55 French News 37:00 French News 37:15 French News 37:30 French News 37:45 French News 37:55 French News 38:00 French News 38:15 French News 38:30 French News 38:45 French News 38:55 French News 39:00 French News 39:15 French News 39:30 French News 39:45 French News 39:55 French News 40:00 French News 40:15 French News 40:30 French News 40:45 French News 40:55 French News 41:00 French News 41:15 French News 41:30 French News 41:45 French News 41:55 French News 42:00 French News 42:15 French News 42:30 French News 42:45 French News 42:55 French News 43:00 French News 43:15 French News 43:30 French News 43:45 French News 43:55 French News 44:00 French News 44:15 French News 44:30 French News 44:45 French News 44:55 French News 45:00 French News 45:15 French News 45:30 French News 45:45 French News 45:55 French News 46:00 French News 46:15 French News 46:30 French News 46:45 French News 46:55 French News 47:00 French News 47:15 French News 47:30 French News 47:45 French News 47:55 French News 48:00 French News 48:15 French News 48:30 French News 48:45 French News 48:55 French News 49:00 French News 49:15 French News 49:30 French News 49:45 French News 49:55 French News 50:00 French News 50:15 French News 50:30 French News 50:45 French News 50:55 French News 51:00 French News 51:15 French News 51:30 French News 51:45 French News 51:55 French News 52:00 French News 52:15 French News 52:30 French News 52:45 French News 52:55 French News 53:00 French News 53:15 French News 53:30 French News 53:45 French News 53:55 French News 54:00 French News 54:15 French News 54:30 French News 54:45 French News 54:55 French News 55:00 French News 55:15 French News 55:30 French News 5

NEWS

Success of ARABSAT satellite launching much improved, says Ismail

AMMAN (J.T.) — The successful launching of Western Europe's Ariane space satellite last Thursday and the U.S. space shuttle Challenger Saturday have greatly increased the prospect of a successful launching of the projected ARABSAT late next year. Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director-General Mohammad Shahed Ismail was quoted as saying here Tuesday.

He told Al Ra'i newspaper that the Arabsat project will be carried out by the American space shuttle in the last quarter of 1984 but before that another ARABSAT will be launched by Ariane which will be carried out in June 1984.

The success of both the recent launches has given us more confidence in the success of ARABSAT, while these missions will also reduce the cost of placing the two Arab satellites in orbit. Mr. Ismail said.

Ariane L-6 made a perfect liftoff from the French Space Centre on the Guiana coast Thursday shedding its three stages and launching its satellites on schedule. It is hoped that the Ariane satellite launched by the European Space Agency (ESA) will help boost telephone contacts throughout Europe.

Likewise the U.S. space shuttle Challenger has successfully lau-



Mohammad Shahed Ismail

nched a West German and Indonesian satellite, which are being used to give additional communications capacities to both countries.

According to Mr. Ismail, a Japanese firm will soon be awarded a tender to build a ground satellite station to receive ARABSAT signals. The firm's experts are already in Amman to draw up the final details on the contract, and it is hoped that the station will be operational very soon, Mr. Ismail said.

Nasser exhibition opened

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition of paintings by Mrs. Hind Nasser was opened Tuesday at the Jordanian Association of Plastic Arts on Jabal Luweibeh.

Fire closes W. Bank bridge

AMMAN (J.T.) — A fire broke out at the Prince Mohammad Bridge on the Jordan River Monday resulting in the cancellation of travel from and to the West Bank across the bridge.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper Wednesday said that the fire was started by a cigarette end, which was thrown onto the dry grass close to the wooden bridge by one of the travellers. The fire soon

spread to the bridge itself which prompted the authorities to stop all travel across the bridge.

Prince Mohammad bridge along with the King Hussein Bridge across the river alone give access to the West Bank.

The paper did not report any more information about the incident and did not say whether the bridge has yet been repaired thus allowing a resumption of travel.

Unidentified dead man found

AMMAN (J.T.) — The body of a 22-year-old man was found inside an abandoned home at Jabal Al Qal'ah in Amman Sunday evening. The body was sent to the University of Jordan Hospital for an autopsy and the police have started an investigation into the case. The Public Security Department has requested the public for help in identifying the man or in throwing light on his background.



Dr. Zaki Ayyoubi

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GETTING US OUT OF A JAM: The special traffic committee meets Wednesday to discuss a publicity campaign to inform people about the new traffic law (Petra photo)

Mayor Humud: New pipe network to alleviate Zarqa's water shortage

AMMAN (J.T.) — Zarqa Mayor Nutan Al Humud said in an interview with Al Ra'i newspaper published Wednesday that the Zarqa Municipality is currently laying a new water pipe network to carry up to 4,000 cubic metres of water to the centre of the town from water springs at Awajan in the suburbs.

Mr. Humud was commenting on a report in Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times newspapers Sunday June 5 which said that Zarqa was suffering from a chronic shortage of water due to periodic break-

downs in the electric power supply that feeds the water pumping stations there.

According to Mr. Humud the project under construction is expected to solve the water problem in Zarqa.

Mr. Humud however admitted that there were shortages of water to particular parts of the city due to a breakdown on May 13 in the pumping stations. The breakdown occurred again on May 31 thus causing a stoppage in the distribution of water to a number of areas in Zarqa.

Mr. Humud said that the rapid expansion of the city, and this year's hot summer had also aggravated the situation.

At present repair teams are hustling to replace the old part of the water system to ensure that tall buildings and the outlying areas too will have a share of water. He stressed that the disruption of water distribution to these areas was due to a breakdown in pumping from one artesian well only, while the other four wells were still operating normally.

Y.U. education centre for handicapped to be operational by mid-September

AMMAN (J.T.) — A new centre for the education and rehabilitation of physically handicapped children in the Irbid Governorate is expected to be operational by mid-September, according to Dr. Zaki Ayyoubi, member of the board of trustees of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF).

He told the Jordan Times that the new centre, which will be the first of its kind in terms of size and operation in the country, will initially offer education and special care for 60 children, but the centre's full capacity will eventually reach 150.

The building of the centre, now nearing completion, will be followed by the furnishing and installation of special teaching aids and equipment, Dr. Ayyoubi said.

QAJWF and Yarmouk University Tuesday signed an agree-

ment for the establishment of the centre on the university's campus. The centre will render social, educational, and health services to children aged between 6 and 18 years in addition to physiotherapy and psychotherapy treatment, according to a university spokesman.

Under the agreement QAJWF will establish and furnish the centre and then turn it over to the university for its administration and operation, Dr. Ayyoubi said. He added that QAJWF will help in financing the centre, and the university will report to it on its progress.

The centre will include a special school in which the handicapped will receive elementary education, a special vocational training unit, a physiotherapy department and a special section offering psychotherapy, according to the agreement.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Ayyoubi and Yarmouk University President Dr. Adnan Badran.

Beirut Jesuit University visit begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Jesuit University in Beirut is due here Saturday for a two-day visit to Jordan.

During the visit, the delegation members will meet Jordanians

registered for higher studies at the university and will have talks with Jordanian officials on holding the university's examinations for post-graduate students in Amman due to the denial of visas to Jordanian students wanting to return to their studies in Beirut.

The delegation is expected to meet Jordanian students Saturday and Sunday at the Amra Hotel in Amman.

Hassan holds discussions with Mayor of Athens

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office Wednesday the visiting Mayor of Athens Mr. Dimitrios Beys and his accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, which was attended by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, cooperation between the cities of Amman and Athens in public service affairs were discussed.

The visiting mayor is scheduled Thursday to meet Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani.

Mr. Beys held a meeting earlier Wednesday with Mr. Rawabdeh, with whom he exchanged ideas

about municipal services offered to the Jordanian and Greek capitals, means of improving such services and the prospect of exchanging expertise in this field.

The meeting was also attended by aides on both sides.

Mr. Beys and his delegation arrived in Amman Tuesday evening for a six-day visit to Jordan.

Mr. Rawabdeh welcomed the visitors and paid tribute to Greece for its support for the just Arab cause, while the Athens mayor said he was looking forward to closer cooperation between the Amman and Athens municipalities for the best interests of their populations.

The delegation is expected to leave for home Sunday.

grammes being implemented to improve public services in Athens, and expressed a hope that the two cities might arrange exchanges so as to develop their respective levels of expertise.

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Tal, Rawi hold education discussions

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal Wednesday reviewed Jordanian-Iraqi educational cooperation with Mr. Farwan Al Rawi, the Iraqi cultural attaché in Amman.

The statement said that prospective pilgrims are advised to adhere to the special instructions which were published in Jordanian newspapers earlier this month.

Aqaba receives book collection

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal Wednesday reviewed Jordanian-Iraqi educational cooperation with Mr. Farwan Al Rawi, the Iraqi cultural attaché in Amman.

The books, on a variety of subjects, are in English and will be a large addition to the municipality library.

Saudi Arabia approves Jordan's Haj regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — The Saudi Arabian Pilgrimage and Awqaf Ministry has approved arrangements issued by the Jordanian Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs for Muslim pilgrims wishing to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca this year, according to a statement from the ministry of awqaf Wednesday.

It said special arrangements have been made to house pilgrims while they are performing their religious rites in Mecca, and the neighbouring Mina and Arafat shrines.

The move was made in view of the difficulties in housing which last year's pilgrims experienced.

The statement said that prospective pilgrims are advised to adhere to the special instructions which were published in Jordanian newspapers earlier this month.

Irbid holds training course

IRBID (Petra) — A training course on higher management ended here Wednesday. The 30 participants who attended from a variety of public departments in Irbid were given tuition on increasing their efficiency and creativity as well as in administrative affairs.

The course, which was org-

anised by the Institute of Public Administration's office here also entailed studies of administrative organisation, monetary and banking policies, manpower recruitment, the budgeting and other related issues, according to the office's Director Jadi' Qasqash.

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anised by the Institute of Public Administration's office here also entailed studies of administrative organisation, monetary and banking policies, manpower recruitment, the budgeting and other related issues, according to the office's Director Jadi' Qasqash.

He said that in 1980, Jordan imported 3,403 tonnes of sweets costing JD 1,943,000, while just 323 tonnes of confectionery was exported amounting only JD 158,000.

This situation prompted the ministry to grant licences to local manufacturers to make chocolates, and we now have 15 factories, five of them established in 1982, Mr. Qasqash said.

In a bid to encourage the domestic sector, the ministry exempted chocolate manufacturing

machines from customs duty, and forced importers of chocolates to buy the local product, Mr. Qasqash said.

At the beginning, Mr. Qasqash

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Ask the Americans

IN a country which lives way beyond its means, you do not expect the government to bring *vital* medical services to the brink of collapse just because the doctors are asking for a pay rise, unless of course you are trying desperately to reduce dependence on foreign assistance.

In Israel, it is different. Almost a third of the state's 7,000 government-employed doctors have been fasting to press for a pay rise, and more were expected to join a nine-day-old hunger strike organised for that purpose yesterday, and the government is adamant that it could not pay the doctors more; and the country does not want any reduction in foreign aid either; for everything would just collapse then.

The whole episode is perhaps more of a dilemma, or a joke, to those who are watching Israel's economic situation than to the Israelis themselves. In the past two years, Israel's foreign debt rose by 15 per cent annually to reach \$28 billion gross, while the trade deficit went up from \$850 million in 1980 to \$2.1 billion in 1982. Why then can the Jewish state not afford to pay the striking doctors wages of 100 per cent or more than what they are earning now? Last year, Israel's economy was marked by a stagnating Gross National Product: Exports declined and private consumption rose by 7.5 per cent, and the inflation rate soared to 130 per cent. What is therefore the Israeli government's problem with raising the doctors' pay? Israel's most serious problem may be its growing balance of payments deficit, which hit a record \$4.7 billion last year. But does the solution really lie in concentrating on fighting the more visible problem of inflation, through curbing pay rises for the doctors, for instance?

We admit that we do not know the full answers to these questions; but is it not evident that the medical crisis in Israel today is, at best, government-faked? And if our claim did not have a substance of truth, would it have been possible for the Israeli opposition to move a motion of no confidence in the government's handling of the whole affair?

Finally, is it not a valid question that a lot of what is happening in Israel, in the way of protests and strikes and government reactions, is just a big joke?

If you really want an answer, ask the Americans where all is coming from.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Doing Israel's work

PLO LEADER Yasser Arafat has revealed the latest dangerous developments which his organisation is facing at present especially due to Syrian and Libyan armed intervention in the PLO's internal feuds. The Libyan and Syrian moves have gone beyond the limits of simply encouraging the rebels and dissidents, because troops from both countries were said to have used tanks and field guns to shell Arafat's positions. Arafat's appeal to Arab heads of state, calling on them to stop the bloodshed and save the PLO fighters from the Libyan and Syrian danger, reflects the far-reaching effects of this intervention, and puts to the Arab masses the unavoidable and important question: Just who benefits from all this?

The trouble going on among the PLO's groups is not to the benefit of the PLO fighters, nor will it be in the interest of the Palestinian or Lebanese causes or the solidarity of the people in the occupied Arab territories. For this is a conspiracy which is directed against the PLO fighters who defended Beirut against the Israeli invasion forces and also against the Palestinian people in general. Such conspiracy serves Israel well as the Zionist state no longer has to use its weapons and men to destroy its enemy in the field.

Al Dustour: Dialogue not fighting

THE CURRENT feud among PLO groups does not reflect any differences between the two groups, nor does it indicate a discord between Yasser Arafat and Abu Musa, the rebel leader. Since the Palestinians are now aiming their guns towards one another, we can only believe that the whole issue is a U.S.-Israeli conspiracy to eliminate Arafat, as a first step towards the total liquidation of the PLO. Those who believe that the current feud is a mere internal Palestinian affair are at quite wrong: What is happening in the Bekaa Valley is only a natural result of the collusion among enemy forces against the PLO, and also an attempt to vindicate certain Arab regimes from their shortcomings.

We condemn the continued fighting among the PLO groups and call on them to return to their senses and choose the course of dialogue to settle their differences thus helping to bolster national unity. Solidarity and unity among the PLO groups is essential and indeed the only guarantee through which the Arabs can repel the dangers hanging over them.

Sawt Al Shaab: Not just an internal issue

IT IS hard to believe that what is going on in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley is happening independently from any Arab intervention. The internal fighting among the PLO groups is aimed at gaining overall control of its destiny. But it is naive to believe that the PLO's internal feuds stem simply from internal ideological differences on how to handle the Palestine issue or related to any claims of shortcomings against PLO leaders during Israel's invasion of Lebanon. It has been a year since the invasion and the PLO has had sufficient chances to discuss such issue.

In fact Yasser Arafat came out of the invasion stronger than ever and proved to be the real leader of his organisation due to his brave and relentless efforts to recover the Palestinian people's rights. It is not fair to direct all blame against Arafat for any alleged shortcomings while other PLO leaders were, unlike Arafat himself, outside Beirut and the battle zones during the invasion. It is the right of the Palestinians to choose their fate and decide on their future without any foreign intervention on the part of any Arab countries. The fingers now tampering with the destiny of the Palestinian people and the PLO are in effect leading the Arab Nation to further bickering as well as dealing a severe blow to Arab unity and solidarity.

Factional dual highlights Israel's dilemma

By Michael Sheridan
Reuter

ALEY, Lebanon — An Israeli officer stared down the deserted Beirut-Damascus highway during a lull in the day's shelling and said: "If we pull out of here and leave a vacuum then this whole place will go up in smoke".

Some Israeli leaders say the army should pull out of this dangerous mountain area to safer positions farther south until the full troop withdrawal agreed with Lebanon can take place.

But if another force does not move in to fill the gap then most local people predict one thing: civil war.

All day, feuding rightist and Druze militias had traded shells, missiles and sniper fire across the fertile mountain passes east of

Beirut.

Now a carload of heavily-armed Israeli troops edged up the road on the way to yet another peace-making rendezvous with the rival factions.

'Unwanted job'

"We didn't come looking for this job," said one soldier, squatting down the barrel of his M-16 rifle.

Diplomats in Beirut say Israel, the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel and several Western nations are all trying to find a force to take over that delicate task.

Some diplomats believe the most likely candidates are French troops attached to the four-nation multinational peacekeeping force. Israeli military sources said they believed the possibility was under

consideration.

There is no indication that U.S. Marines, or the British and Italian contingents also in the force, might go in.

But at the moment the Israeli army is trying to keep the peace among the rightists and Druze, suffering increased guerrilla harassment from Palestinians and Lebanese leftists and facing an estimated 40,000 Syrian troops in its front line.

"Hardly an enviable military situation is it?" said a Western officer serving with the multinational force in Beirut.

Up in the mountains, it is not just unenviable but nerve-racking. Israeli soldiers drive in groups.

Each vehicle bristles with gun barrels, eyes roams verges and abandoned, shell-shattered houses. The radio crackles constantly.

With Israeli deaths now at 500

since the invasion of Lebanon began a year ago, there is increasing pressure at home to pull the troops out of lethal areas like this.

Pessimism prevails

But with Syria apparently inflexible in its rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement signed last May 17, there seems little hope of an immediate withdrawal from all of Lebanon.

In the meantime, a partial withdrawal would allow Israel to redeploy its men in safer positions and shorten its vulnerable supply lines.

Looking down from an Israeli post high in the hills, the sectarian jigsaw of twisting roads, sun-baked fields and stone villages is like a toy battlefield.

But the Druze and the rightists fight out their ancient feud with heavy modern hardware.

"They usually start with a little sniping, then it goes up the scale to RPG's (rocket-propelled grenades), missiles and artillery," an Israeli officer explained.

"They use up to 150 millimetre guns — those things have a range of up to 45 kilometres".

Past the valleys, the Mediterranean glitters beyond the distant shell of Beirut, a reminder that this battle is being fought out just one hour's drive from the seat of government.

Army not ready yet

The government of President Gemayel has pledged to restore order in all of Lebanon. Mr. Gemayel himself has said militias must go and the Lebanese army must be

the only armed force in the country.

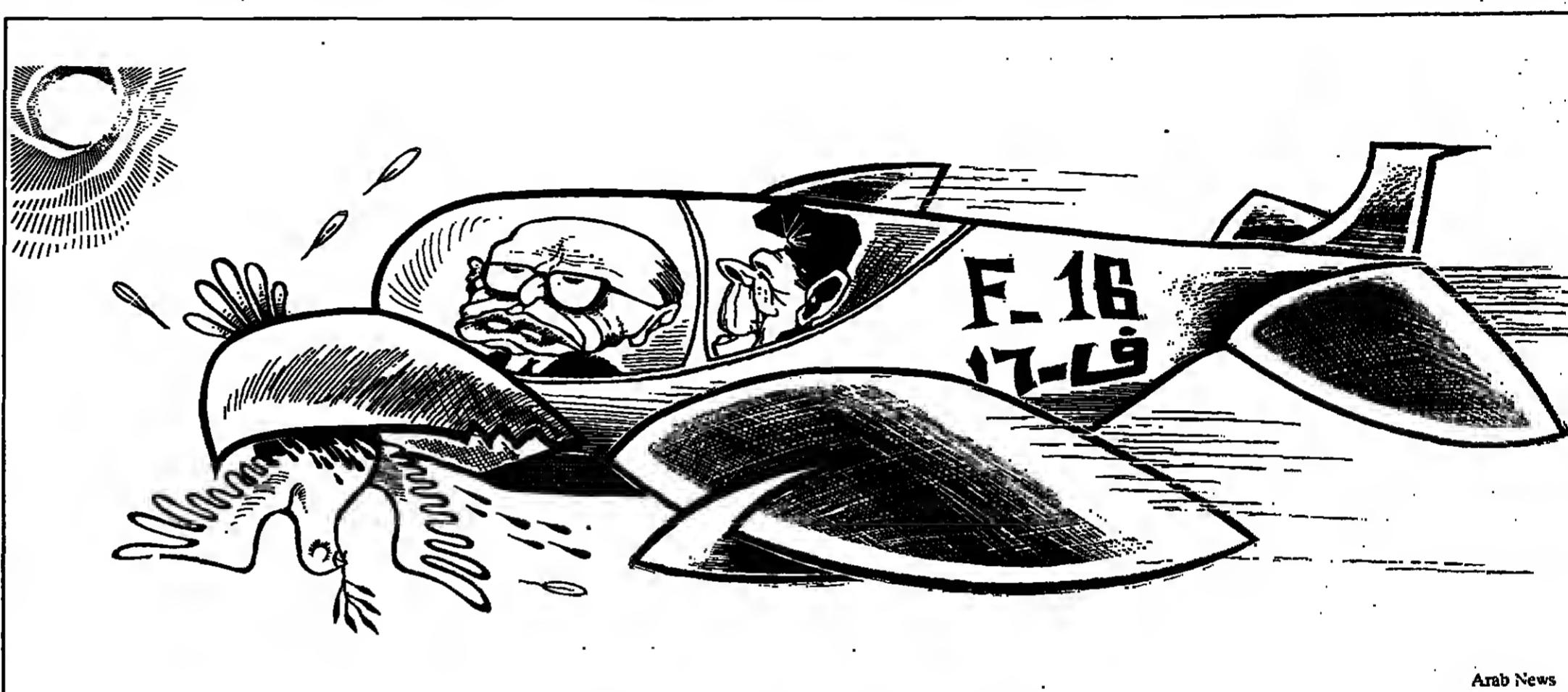
The Lebanese army's leaders, however, say it is just not ready yet to shoulder such a burden.

Israeli vehicles share the broad mountain highway with tough, gun-toting patrols of the "Lebanese Forces" — rightist militiamen in Mercedes cars flying the Lebanese flag.

A Druze negotiator, Dr. Atef Salloum, said his people could only accept the Lebanese army in the area with iron-clad international guarantees of security.

Asked if a French or other multinational force contingent could be an acceptable alternative, he replied: "Yes. Our leader Walid Jumblatt has already held talks on this with the French government in Paris.

"But we are cautious, because we are fighting for our lives".



Kashmir's chief minister inherits a split state

By Jeremy Clift
Reuter

SRINAGAR, Kashmir — Farouq Abdullah, the chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir, has won his political spurs in state elections, beating off a strong challenge from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party.

But the 46-year-old British-trained doctor, sworn in on Sunday, will not add his political healing powers after a bitterly-fought campaign which left the state split and ringing with allegations of vote-rigging and intimidation.

The poll, on June 5, was Farouq's first since taking over as leader of the predominantly-Muslim state after the death last September of his father, the legendary "Lion of Kashmir", Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah.

For 50 years, both in government and from behind prison bars, the Lion dominated the politics of this disputed mountain state, over which India and Pakistan have fought two wars since

1947, and had an almost mesmeric hold over his people.

On his death bed he passed his mantle to his tall, powerfully built son and Farouq immediately took over as chief minister of the sensitive Indian-administered territory, bordering both Pakistan and China, which jealously guards its separate identity within the Indian union.

Pakistan controls a third of the disputed territory. Only the Indian section voted in the early-June poll and the ballot sharpened traditional rivalries between the mainly-Hindu Jammu region in the south and the predominantly-Muslim Kashmir Valley.

While the Jammu area largely backed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, the valley gave its traditional support to the Kashmir-based National Conference Party which has ruled the state for the past eight years.

Overall, the Congress more than doubled their showing from the last elections in 1977, picking

up 26 seats — all but two of them from the Jammu region. Control of the valley, which has 42 seats, gives automatic control of the state assembly.

Political analysts say the poll has increased apprehension and distrust among the voters who backed the Congress and there have been reports of post-ballot violence and arson.

With one seat still to be declared, the Conference had won 46 seats, compared to 47 in 1977. Other groups won three.

During her campaigning across Kashmir, Mrs. Gandhi referred to the earlier violence in the northeast Indian state of Assam where 3,000 people died in February elections, and urged voters here not to be intimidated by heavy tactics.

Emotions here never reached such a pitch, but at least three people were killed and several hundred injured in clashes between Congress and Conference Party youths. Repolling was ordi-

nated at several voting stations where the ballot had been rigged or voters intimidated.

In the Kashmir capital of Srinagar, the burnt-out shell of the Congress Party headquarters set ablaze by an angry crowd, became the symbol of a campaign marred by violence.

Farouq, the Conference leader, charged that Mrs. Gandhi, by playing on the fears of the Hindus, helped to widen the Hindu-Muslim fissure in the poor Hindu-majority state.

"Congress have started this campaign, which is actually very dangerous," he told Reuters in an interview. "The danger now is from within. I don't think there is now so much danger from Pakistan. The danger is within ourselves."

He said the Conference was working to heal the divisions, adding that his party alone had support in all parts of the state from the Chinese border to the plains of Punjab.

Farouq said he had been misquoted during the campaign as saying he would ask for a separation of Jammu and Kashmir if the Jammu region failed to vote for him. He said he opposed a division of the state.

The head-on confrontation between the Congress and the Conference followed a breakdown of talks in Delhi on an electoral alliance between Farouq Abdullah and Mrs. Gandhi's politician son, Rajiv Gandhi.

Syed Mir Qasim, former Congress chief minister of the state who had pressed vigorously for the two parties to reach an understanding, took no part in the campaign as he opposed Mrs. Gandhi's decision to take on Farooq, political sources said.

The Conference portrayed Mrs. Gandhi as an outsider trying to take Kashmir by storm. The 65-year-old prime minister replied by stressing her family links with the valley. "I am a daughter of Kashmir" read advertisements in the local press.

In the event, the Congress won only two seats in the valley.

Critics of Farouq say the potential danger to the state is now not so much the Hindu-Muslim division as the prospect of a split within his party if his main rival, his brother-in-law Ghulam Muhammad Shah, stirs up trouble.

The Lion's widow, Begum Abdullah, has so far held the two factions together and Shah has withdrawn from the fight, though he remains within the Conference.

Hidden war puzzles Nigeria, Chad

By Nick Kotch
Reuter

BOL, Chad — For nearly two months Chad and Nigeria have been waging a small and undeclared war around Lake Chad, the federal government in Lagos has denied allegations from Chad of systematic aerial bombardments of fishing villages and military positions.

Neither government appears to have provoked the fighting and both say they want it to end, noting the potentially disastrous consequences if this hidden war is allowed to continue.

Despite a death toll which Chad claims runs into hundreds, the authorities in both countries have managed to conceal the scale of the crisis. Nigerian casualties are not known.

The fighting has been taking place around the 830 islands and creeks of the lake, whose midpoint marks the border between Chad and Nigeria.

Western journalists recently visited the main Chadian lakeside town of Bol for the first time since the fighting began.

I spoke to officials and wounded soldiers and civilians who gave first hand evidence that the conflict was continuing.

Their accounts tallied with details provided by both government and diplomatic sources in the Chadian capital, N'Djamena, and

contradicted Nigerian contentions that its air force has played no part in the fighting.

In its infrequent statements on the situation at the lake, the federal government in Lagos has denied allegations from Chad of systematic aerial bombardments of fishing villages and military positions.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishay Aduu has said the air force's MiG-21 fighters were used for reconnaissance. But one of five wounded Chadian soldiers in Bol's tiny fly-infested barracks said:

"Between one and three MiGs attacked us with rockets every day for three days on June 2, 3 and 4."

Acting Corporal Muhammad Wai-Wai, 21, whose unit was defending the small Chadian island of Kolboua, continued:

"On Sunday June 5 before dawn they landed on the island in seven motorised canoes waving the Nigerian flag. There were about 140 men on board armed with mortars and bazookas and a helicopter landed at about the same time.

"The fighting lasted about three hours before we withdrew after running out of ammunition. We lost three men that day with eight wounded, and they had casualties too."

The prefect, the senior official in the fighting zone, said Nigerian troops had penetrated over 100 kilometres across the water border, defined by a Franco-British protocol in 1909. Nigeria is a former British colony

Moscow stirs Barents Sea waters

By Fay Gjester

OSLO: The Soviet Union's decision to begin drilling for oil in a politically sensitive area of the Barents Sea — on the very edge of the zone over which both it and Norway claim sovereignty — has created a thorny problem for the government in Oslo.

It came less than a fortnight after a Norwegian consultancy company had won a Soviet contract to provide a "master plan" with cost estimates, for the exploration and eventual development of several fields in the sea. The contract raised hopes that Norway's oil-related industry might gain a head start on foreign competitors if and when the Soviet Union intensifies its search for oil and gas in these strategic waters.

The two events illustrate the government's dilemma. While it welcomes contracts for Norway's

offshore supplies in every likely market, it wants these arranged on a purely commercial basis. It has refused, so far, to be drawn into any bilateral Norwegian-Soviet scheme for exploring the area, even though this might bring a bonus of extra orders for Norwegian companies.

Deal with Norway

Moscow, on the other hand, would welcome a deal with Norway which would keep foreign, particularly U.S. companies away from the vicinity of Soviet naval bases in the Kola Peninsula.

The dispute between the two countries about their joint Barents Sea boundary has been dragging on since 1974 when both extended their continental shelf boundaries to 200 miles.

Norway says the boundary should be defined according to the median line principle which is used in determining North Sea sector boundaries. The Soviet Union wants it determined by the sector line (a line of longitude). The area in between, sometimes called the "grey zone," amounts to 155,000 square kilometres.

Negotiations on the subject have been held from time to time, but the basic disagreement remains. All that has been achieved is a temporary pact — renewed every summer — on fishing rights in the grey zone. This pact originally concluded under a Norwegian Labour government was strongly criticised by the then Conservative opposition.

The Conservatives, now in power, renewed it last year, however, and seem likely to do so again this year. It expires at the end of June. There have been no boundary talks since those held in

Oslo, at Norway's invitation, in December 1981.

Since Moscow has seemed in no hurry to resolve the dispute, the Norwegians have taken the attitude that they, too, have plenty of time. Their main aim has been to ensure that nothing happens in these waters which could prejudice the outcome of an eventual settlement.

Oslo worried

When the Soviet ship *Valentin Shashin* began drilling an exploration well at the edge of the grey zone, therefore, the Oslo government became understandably worried. It reacted by sending a coastguard vessel to patrol nearby, but withdrew it a few days later. Official pronouncements put the Soviet vessel

within the two to three nautical mile margin of error which the Norwegians accept in defining their boundary, so no protest was deemed necessary.

What will the Norwegians do if the *Valentin Shashin* moves further west, well into the disputed waters? Officials in Oslo say: "We will react" — but will not say how.

Even if it stays east of the disputed area, however, the ship's activities threaten the status quo. If oil or gas should be found, the discovery could well extend westward, thus greatly complicating future boundary negotiations. The geology of the area, moreover, is highly promising. Norwegian experts believe there could be oil in two separate layers of the Barents Sea bed, in both the Jurassic and the even deeper Triassic. They have found evidence for this in analyses of material taken from wells drilled off Norway's northern coast.

One Conservative Member of Parliament is calling for prompt action to resolve the grey zone dispute. Mr. Steinar Eriksen, who represents the northern district of Finnmark, has urged the government to consider refusing to renew the fisheries agreement in order to force the Soviet Union to resume talks.

At the other end of the political spectrum, Mr. Thor Erik Johansen, a former Labour Deputy Justice Minister, has called for the establishment of a joint Norwegian-Soviet commission to administer the exploitation of the disputed area. If Norway could co-operate with U.S. companies in developing the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, why not co-operate with the Soviet Union to develop oil resources in the Barents Sea?

-- *Financial Times* news feature

Randa Habib's corner

Picnics on the highways

With the weather being as warm as it is these days, Amman residents live outdoors.

Go for a drive on the highways after 8 p.m. and you will witness exotic scenes.

Groups of youngsters, their cars parked enjoy the fresh air while listening to their favorite singer.

Further on a whole family with chairs and relevant accessories for picnics are eating fruits and sipping juices.

The problem arises when more than a group on the same highway has a recorder or radio, the result is a real musical festival. Some even play football, others are daydreaming sitting on the benches graciously provided by the Amman Municipality.

These scenes can be seen on the highways of Shmeisani/Fourth Circle and Jabal Al Hussein/Ain Gazal and other large streets.

It is sad to note that people are compelled to go to highways in order to breath some fresh air, while logically one should get away from highways to enjoy fresh air.

But what other choice is there for the Jordanian who does not have the chance to own a garden?

Where are those parks where he could together with his family in the cool evening, enjoy a fruit juice or an ice cream?

It seems that the "highway picnickers" are anxiously waiting for the new Queen Alia Airport Highway to be completely finished in order to invade it.

Some beautiful sceneries to come...

Keynes: The man who scared Bertrand Russell

John Maynard Keynes, the most influential economist of this century, was born 100 years ago this month. Here, Sir Alec Caine, chief economic adviser to Tory and Labour governments in Britain in the 1960s gives his impression of the man.

WHEN I first met Keynes he was talking to other Cambridge economists with apparent authority on the artificial insemination of pigs in the USSR. Nobody I had met — or even have met — gave forth such a sense of intellectual power or confirmed so satisfactorily one's expectations of genius. No wonder Bertrand Russell was a little scared of him.

He was a tall, heavily-built figure with a commanding presence, prominent, thick lips surmounted by a bushy moustache, eyes that seemed to take everything in, and a clear, mellifluous voice, very agreeable to the ear. When others were speaking he would sit remarkably still, and when he spoke himself it was in a matter of fact way, without show.

He was then not yet 50, but already established (at least among my generation) as the leading figure

in economics. His *Treatise on Money* had appeared two years previously, shortly before the Report of the Macmillan Committee on Finance and Industry (of which he was a member), and in 1932 he was busy on *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* the most influential book by an economist in the twentieth century.

It was his practice at that time to come down to Cambridge from London for the weekend in order to carry out his sacerdotal duties in King's College. He lectured at noon every Monday in Michaelmas term to an audience of about 100 students from all over the world, many of them later prominent in public life.

He was trying out the ideas that found expression later in *The General Theory* and although I heard him in three successive years I had

so feeling that he was repeating himself. He was an excellent lecturer, speaking conversationally and with his usual liveliness and lucidity, interspersing his arguments with forays into history and philosophy.

One such foray dealt with originally in economics, prompted by some reference to Ricardo and Jevons. New ideas, he said, never had the precision that later critics assigned to them when they insisted on defining the terms. Ideas were apt to be like balls of wool, with no sharp edges; and the relations between concepts, when first perceived, were equally woolly. Intellectual rigour of the Ricardian type was apt to get in the way of original thinking.

Six of the slips were numbered

and those who drew a number knew that they would have to speak, however briefly, in the sequence indicated by their number as soon as the paper had been presented. Naturally we were all scattered stiff that we might draw a number. Speakers had to advance to the hearth, face the circle of dons and undergraduates, and with their backs to the blazing fire, make what comment they could to the great men gathered round. This was hot work in more ways than one — we thought of it as baptism by fire — but was not something that could be dodged.

Keynes would sit slumped in his armchair with legs stretched well out much as he appears in David Low's cartoon except that he put each hand up the sleeve of the other arm. Usually he said very little, if anything, until he came to wind up. But now and again he would intervene.

Once, when somebody remarked that Professor Rexford G. Tugwell (a member of Roosevelt's Brains Trust) was sitting on a razor's edge, unable to make up his mind, Keynes interjected like a flash "Then there will soon be two Tugwells."

Keynes's summing up was always the high point of the evening. It invariably contributed some new reflection but also conveyed a sense of measured judgment that made us feel very immature. A few of the things he said remain in my memory. He was emphatic, for example, that the future lay with a mixed economy, not with one in which the State either played a

very limited part or sought to take sole charge as in a Communist régime.

At the same time he thought it a pity that Germany had not "gone Bolshevik" after the First World War since this would have been a more interesting test of what Communism could do than the experience of Soviet Russia. Of the two great Communists of the nineteenth century it was Engels who commanded his admiration — Engels, he maintained, had given Marx the ammunition and had the more original mind.

Shortly before I was due to go down I was invited to lunch along with Bryan Hopkin, then in his second year as an undergraduate. We talked about the writing of books and Keynes explained to us his own procedure. "I don't really start," he said "until I get my proofs back from the printers. Then I can begin serious writing."

If he followed that practice with the *General Theory* then he almost certainly lost money on it for it was a handsome volume, well printed, and sold, on Keynes's insistence, at the bargain price of five shillings (25p).

Few, if any, economists have shared the extraordinary range of interests of Keynes. Starting as a mathematician before turning to philosophy and devoting the major part of six formative years to the study of uncertainty and probability, he was by turns civil servant in the Indian Office, university lecturer in economics, a key official in the Treasury in the first world war, author of a best-seller (*The Economic Consequences of the Peace*), editor of a journal, company chairman, college bursar, academic economist, and, finally, for six years the dominant figure in the Treasury in war-time once again.

When he put his study of uncertainty to the test on the Stock Exchange he ended up a rich man, but only after he had twice lost his shirt. In a busy life he was also a patron of the arts, chairman of the Arts Council, founder of the Arts Theatre in Cambridge, the friends of artists and writers and the husband of a world-famous ballet dancer.

He was active in politics and

although never a candidate for a seat in Parliament, took part in discussion and formulation of political programmes as an influential member of the Liberal Party. He was keenly interested, too, in the history of ideas, particularly in those who, in the English tradition of philosophy, "conceived their subject as a branch rather of science than of the creative imagination, prose writers, hoping to be understood."

As an economist Keynes, too, was at pains to be understood. But although he wrote in superb prose with unequalled freshness and clarity, he did not escape misunderstanding. The world has turned away from truths that he thought firmly established and follows policies that disregard his teaching.

GUEST COMMENTARY

It's the core that counts

By Dr. Sue Dahdah

In today's world there seems to be a prevailing conception that "bigger is better" and "more expensive is more valuable". This idea covers everything from the necessities of life such as clothes, food, and shelter to established institutions like schools.

I'm sure many people have heard the story of the lady who went into a store to buy a blouse. The storekeeper showed her one that cost five dinars. She didn't buy it because it wasn't expensive enough. So the merchant, being a shrewd businessman, showed her the exact same item in a different colour and told her it cost five dinars. She bought two of them.

Then there's the story of the lady who bought several identical pairs of shoes at eighty dinars per pair, simply because she didn't want anyone else to have the same kind of shoes. Perhaps these stories are exaggerated, but they could be

true in this day when people tend to judge everything in a superficial way. Very few people really look at substance or the core of anything anymore. The old saying that "you can't judge a book by its cover" does not apply today. In order to sell, a book must have sexy scenes on the outside and the hint of torrid love affairs inside.

Unfortunately, as I mentioned earlier, this belief of "bigger is better" does not limit itself to material possessions. It carries over to the important issues — like choosing schools. Here a child's future is at stake, and this cannot be considered a superficial matter and should not be subjected to fads.

Choosing schools should not be done on a material level, but on a higher philosophical one. There are many factors to consider in choosing a school, and fancy buildings, grounds, and expensive tuitions should be low on the list. Schools should not

be chosen simply because of appearances. Parents shouldn't succumb to outside pressures and decide to put their children in a school just to keep pace with others, and they shouldn't listen to gossip to help them decide. They should see for themselves and choose the school for the good of their own children.

Schools should be chosen for the real substance they offer — sincere, expert care for children; high academic standards; excellent, kind, fair, firm teachers; concern for values and standards; and a clear, obvious chain of command.

Just as it is the core of the delicious fruit which supports the life-giving mechanism and not the beautiful, shiny outer skin, so it is with schools. It is the core of the school that produces the valuable citizens of tomorrow. It is the core that provides the self-perpetuating values of the future.

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IMF warns about undisciplined policies

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Tuesday unveiled its most optimistic economic forecast in recent years, but warned that the current delicate recovery could be aborted by undisciplined government policies.

The fund, in its annual world economic outlook, was particularly critical of the huge budget deficits being run up by the United States, a problem it said was among the most critical issues faced by the global economy.

It also said the worst of the global debt crisis appeared to be over and that the first steps towards bringing the problem under control had been taken.

The report was assembled by the fund's staff and does not necessarily carry the full backing of the IMF's 146 member countries of its 22-member executive board.

"While economic prospects are better than for some time past, the fund staff cautions that great care will be needed if the recovery that apparently started in early 1983 is to be sustained and extended," the

report said.

An IMF official, who asked not to be identified, said the large deficits forecast by the Reagan administration for the years ahead were "perhaps the most important issue facing the global economic system."

The IMF is concerned that if the deficits are not reduced, the demand for credit by the U.S. government will keep interest rates at very high levels, choking off funds to industry and hitting recovery in the United States and other countries.

The United States expects a budget deficit of \$200 billion this year and continued high deficits in the next few years.

The increase in government debt would keep real interest rates high and the report said "generate uncertainty about the government's commitment to anti-inflation policies."

"In the absence of additional fiscal action, the prospect of large federal deficits even after the economy emerges from the current

recession does not augur well for an enduring expansion of economic activity," it said.

The IMF predicted that the U.S. economy would grow by four per cent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983, which is slightly lower than a 4.7 per cent increase forecast by the administration.

In 1984 the IMF expects growth of about 3.5 per cent compared with a four per cent figure used by U.S. government strategists.

For the industrial countries as a whole, the IMF is predicting that output will grow by 1.5 per cent for all of 1983 after declining in 1982.

For the non-oil developing countries, which have been particularly hard hit by the global recession, the IMF sees a two to 2.5 per cent increase this year following a 1.5 per cent rise in 1982.

The report also said that the oil exporting countries are feeling the brunt of the world recession due to a fall in oil demand and a resulting drop in energy prices.

Elf to cede Australian mining shares to Total

PARIS (R) — Elf Aquitaine has agreed to cede 4.9 million shares of an Australian mining subsidiary to Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (Total) for half of Total's share in the Ato-Chloe heavy chemical group, ending a lengthy dispute between France's two biggest oil companies.

The agreement, announced Wednesday in a joint communiqué, comes a week after the government, which owns 67 per cent of Elf, replaced former chairman Mr. Alain Chabaudon for refusing its solution to the dispute over Ato-Chloe.

Under a long-delayed government plan to restructure the financially-troubled chemical sector, Elf, which already owns half

of Ato-Chloe, agreed to buy out Total's share for 500 million francs (\$65 million).

But Mr. Chabaudon balked at handing over Elf's shares in the profitable North Sea Frigg gas field as part of the price. And despite opposition from Elf's minority private shareholders, the government insisted on sacking him.

Under a deal reached Tuesday night, Elf will keep the gas field shares and will instead hand over shares representing an eight per cent stake in Australia's Peko-Wallsend Limited.

The government plan is to rationalise the chemical sectors of Elf, Total and the Pechiney Ugine

Kuhlmann Metals group under the major control of Elf.

Ato-Chloe alone lost more than one billion francs (\$130 million) in 1982 and Mr. Chabaudon repeatedly said Elf would need to spend up to 1.5 billion francs (\$210 million) a year for three or four years to turn the sector around.

His contention was that Elf should not have to pay for acquiring indebted companies which would then need massive investment to return to profitability.

But Wednesday's communiqué said Elf would pay 250 million francs (\$33 million) over five years for the other half of Total's Ato-Chloe assets.

TAIC profits drop, assets rise

RIYADH (R) — Profits of the Arab investment company (TAIC) dropped to \$24.7 million last year from \$30.4 million in 1981, but its assets continued to rise, its annual report showed.

TAIC, a pan-Arab investment company with a capital of \$300 million, was set up in 1974 by Saudi Arabia and 15 other Arab

governments to invest in development projects in Arab states. The report, due to be published soon, showed its project loans in 1982 dropped to \$151 million from \$154 million the previous year.

But assets rose to \$563 million from \$503 million, capital funds were up to \$343 million from

\$334 million and equity shares in TAIC-financed projects rose to \$136 million from \$124 million. By end-1982 the total cost of projects in which TAIC held shares had risen to \$20.4 billion from \$17.9 billion a year earlier, the report showed.

TAIC Chairman Abdul Aziz Al Dukhail told Reuters the company would not distribute the profit this year but use it to increase the capital and make the company stronger financially.

He said TAIC was now involved in 22 development projects in 10 Arab countries and a further nine projects were in the pipeline.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE.

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SESCH

WHAT A POLITICIAN WHO CLAIMS HE UNDERSTANDS ALL THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY USUALLY DOESN'T KNOW.

EWLEH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

NAUTER

YOU SAID YOU WERE ONLY GOING FOR ONE DRINK! THE SUPPER ABSOLUTELY RUINED!

BLATOC

SORRY, PET. BUT AN OLD MAN WAS GROGGY OUTSIDE THE PUB, AND WE HAD TO TAKE HIM HOME.

Print answer here: **THE**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's **Jumble:** DRAWL AFIRE CHALET FICKLE

Answer: Every time he walks by a girl, she sighs—WITH RELIEF

Portugal's premier opens intensive austerity drive

LISBON (R) — Portugal's Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares launched his new centre-left government's austerity drive with an immediate devaluation of the escudo by 12 per cent against a basket of currencies.

A cabinet communiqué at midnight Tuesday also announced early introduction of a 10 per cent tax on company expenses such as receptions, meals and travel and a five per cent special tax on profits.

There would also be an intensive review of state investment in both government and industrial sectors, including banking and insurance, the communiqué said.

One of the aims of the Socialist-Social Democrat alliance is to reopen banking and insurance, nationalised after the 1974 revolution, to private enterprise.

The sudden announcement — made after a series of official denials that a major devaluation was imminent — came on the eve of a three-day debate in parliament on

the government's tough programme designed to lift Portugal out of its economic morass.

In presenting his two-week-old cabinet's plans to beat the crisis to parliament on Monday, 58-year-old Mr. Soares warned of "immediate, tough austerity measures".

He also called for a political and social truce among workers, unions, employers and government to aid Portuguese recovery.

But a spokesman for the communists, Portugal's third largest party, denounced the coalition as being against the working class.

The new devaluation will help Portugal's exports but add to its already heavy bill for imported oil and food. But many economists here have been saying for some time that it appeared inevitable.

Portugal is due shortly to renew negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for medium-term financial aid.

It has recently negotiated two short-term loans of \$400 and

\$300 million with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), using about 10 per cent of its gold reserves as collateral.

Foreign exchange markets will be closed Wednesday and the new conversion rates of the escudo will only be announced by the Bank of Portugal Thursday.

The cabinet statement said the devaluation would be effective against 18 currencies of countries with which Portugal had the most important economic links.

Four of these — the West German mark, the French franc, the dollar and the pound sterling — made up about 60 per cent of the basket against which the escudo is measured.

The Portuguese news agency ANOP quoted the Bank of Portugal as saying the escudo had been effectively devalued by 18.6 per cent last year. Forecast of a 15 per cent further depreciation this year had now been outdated by Tuesday night's decision.

United States economy takes on cheery look

Recovery broadens

Mr. Baldridge said in testimony before the joint economic committee of Congress: "The recovery not only has gained momentum, it has broadened as well."

The cheery tentative estimate by the Commerce Department for growth of the Gross National Product (GNP) for the year's second quarter — April, May and June — shows that the economy is expanding at the equivalent of an annual rate of 6.6 per cent.

The estimate, said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge, "vividly demonstrates the economy is rebounding strongly."

The projected GNP growth during the April-June period sharply outpaces the revised 2.6 per cent rate for the first three months of this year, when the economy has just beginning to emerge from the long recession that began in July 1981.

If the forecast growth rate is achieved, the U.S. economy will have displayed its greatest vigour since the first three months of 1981 when it expanded at a 7.9 per cent rate.

A spate of promising economic data for April and May, along with encouraging prospects for June, produced the department's estimate of economic activity.

U.S. Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel predicted Tuesday that GNP should expand at a six per cent rate this year, higher than the official 4.7 forecast made recently by the Reagan administration.

Reagan may veto budget plan

Meanwhile, President Reagan told Republican leaders Tuesday a new 1984 budget plan in Congress was totally unacceptable and he threatened to veto any spending bills or tax increases not to his liking.

Congressional leaders said the budget plan they worked out Monday night cut defence spending.

This was not unexpected since Mr. Reagan had been stepping up his criticism of the budget plan as it was being drafted by the House and Senate negotiators.

Senate budget committee chairman Mr. Pete Domenici, a Republican, mindful of opposition from the president and conservative Republicans, said after the group agreed to a plan, "frankly, I think it's somewhat of a miracle."

This was not unexpected since Mr. Reagan had been stepping up his criticism of the budget plan as it was being drafted by the House and Senate negotiators.

"I simply must oppose it vigorously," Mr. Reagan was quoted as saying. "It doesn't control spending. It raises taxes as the recovery gains force. And it shortchanges our defence rebus-

ing and raises taxes more than Mr. Reagan wants and faces a tough road in Congress.

The plan, a compromise of earlier versions passed by the House of Representatives and Senate, was worked out by negotiators from both sides.

It calls for spending \$859 billion and carries a \$179 billion deficit, or about \$11 billion less than Mr. Reagan's latest \$190 billion deficit spending estimate.

Defence growth was set at five per cent after inflation — half the military spending increase sought by Mr. Reagan.

Taxes would be raised \$12 billion in 1984, \$73 billion over three years.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Finances delay Iranian project

TOKYO (R) — Differences over Iran's repayment of debts to a Japanese consortium led by the Mitsui group are delaying final agreement on the completion of a petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini, a Mitsui official said Wednesday.

Nissan weighs plan in U.K.

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Nissan car company will decide before the end of the year whether to build a plant in Britain, the firm's president said Wednesday. Mr. Takashi Ishihara told a news conference that the convincing election victory by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party earlier this month had made the plant a more attractive prospect. But Nissan had other reasons for not reaching a decision immediately. Nissan originally planned in January 1981 to invest 100 billion yen (\$415 million) in a British car plant which would produce 200,000 small cars a year from 1986. But later it indefinitely postponed a decision without giving any reason.

Tokyo stock market rockets

TOKYO (R) — Share prices on the Tokyo stock market rose to record levels Wednesday for the second day running, stockbrokers said. A total of 520 million shares changed hands on the world's second largest share market after Wall Street and the market average rose 28.26 points to close at 8,826.88 after climbing 86.89 points Tuesday. Traders said the strength of the yen encouraged buying. They said the market was likely to attract foreign buyers for some time because of the possibility of foreign exchange profits. But some major shares such as those of the electrical companies Sony and Matsushita Electric were pushed down by profit-taking and worried about possible trade friction with western industrial nations.

Canada's inflation rate drops

OTTAWA (R) — Canada's annual inflation rate fell to 5.4 per cent last month, the lowest in more than a decade, according to figures published Tuesday. The figures indicate some success for the major wage and prices restraint programme introduced by the ruling Liberals last June which set an annual ceiling of six per cent on rises. The programme was compulsory for Canada's 500,000 civil servants. Private industry was urged to follow suit and did so.

Britain to train Libyans

LONDON (R) — Britain's state-owned telecommunications organisation has won an £8 million (\$12.25 million) contract to train staff for Libya. British Telecom announced that under the deal 780 Libyan students would be trained in Britain over a seven-year period. The contract was awarded to its overseas consultancy division by the Libyan Posts and Telecommunications Department.

S. Arabia's trade surplus falls

JEDDAH (R) — A drop in oil exports more than halved Saudi Arabia's trade surplus in 1982, according to finance ministry figures. The figures showed the kingdom's trade surplus dropped to 131.7 billion riyals (\$38.2 billion) last year from 286.2 billion (\$83 billion) in 1981. Exports fell to 271.1 billion riyals (\$78.6 billion) from 405.5 billion (\$117.5 billion) in 1981, reflecting a drop in oil exports which accounted for 93 per cent of the 1982 total, figures showed. Exports declined steadily throughout the year, dropping to 57.3 billion riyals (\$16.6 billion) in the fourth quarter from \$3.7 billion (\$24.3 billion) in the first.

USSR - U.S. grain talks end

WORLD

Chile challenges Pinochet

SANTIAGO (R) — The call for an indefinite strike by Chile's main union grouping presents the strongest challenge yet to President Augusto Pinochet's 10 years of ruthless and uncompromising rule.

Workers in the country's vital copper mining industry have already taken strike action and road transport owners will figure prominently in Thursday's stoppage.

Ironically it was these groups which led unrest in the months before Gen. Pinochet stepped in to overthrow the late civilian President Salvador Allende on Sept. 11, 1973.

Since then the general, named president the following year by the junta he had joined less than a week before the coup, has defied international condemnation and stamped hard on any internal dissent.

Now approaching a decade in power, he has ruled Chile for longer than any man in more than half a century and foresees at least six years in control.

The workers' National Command, which represents one-third of the country's workforce and almost all its unionists, has called the strike in defiance of a threat by the president to reply with "a heavy hand."

The command says the stoppage is in protest over government repression during nationwide demonstrations last week, the detention of union leaders, the disastrous state of the economy, the lack of freedom and what it called the government's manifest inability to solve Chile's

problems.

Although Mr. Allende headed the world's first democratically elected Marxist government, Gen. Pinochet, 67, has never wavered in his belief that he and the armed forces answered a call by the Chilean people and that his historical destiny was to eliminate forever the threat of another Marxist government.

His conviction was reinforced when he won a big majority in a 1980 plebiscite which confirmed him as president and approved a new constitution.

This provides for a gradual return to democracy by 1989. But in the meantime his government exercises sweeping powers under a series of "transitory" articles of the constitution, a state of emergency still exists, political activity is banned and a curfew is in force.

Strikes except in pursuit of collective wage negotiations are banned and a day of protest last week was met with a show of force as riot police used tear gas and water cannon. In rioting after dark, four people were shot dead in circumstances still to be explained.

Some 1,800 copper workers were summarily dismissed after stoppages in recent days and 11 union leaders are now awaiting trial under internal security laws, among them the charismatic president of the workers' command, 29-year-old copper miner Raul Olaf Seguel.

The chaotic economic conditions during the Allende government were replaced by a monetarist free-market economy fostered through liberal policies

embarked on in 1975.

Gen. Pinochet allowed Chileans to vote in January 1978, when he received a big majority after asking the country to back his rejection of criticism of his human rights record by the United Nations General Assembly.

He further strengthened his position in July of that year by removing air force commander Gustavo Leigh, one of the original junta members, who was advocating a quick return to democracy and criticising economic policy.

Leigh recently emerged from relative obscurity and made his opposition plain, openly backing last week's day of protest.

At the height of the prosperity, Gen. Pinochet announced the new constitution, which was approved by plebiscite in 1980.

But the following year the economy soured as the world slipped into recession. Gross domestic product fell by 14.2 per cent in 1982 and a further drop is forecast for this year.

As the effects of the economic crisis began to hit, opposition became increasingly open. Politicians have surfaced with calls for an early return to democracy, a new constitution or a civilian-military junta.

Much of the criticism is channelled through the church and its popular leader Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, and through the labour unions — especially the copper workers upon whom Chile depend for 40 per cent of its foreign earnings.

Tammy Wynette 'stands by her man'



President Reagan and Country and Western singer Tammy Wynette kiss after she sang "Stand By Your Man" during a Republican fund raising event in Jacksoo, Minnesota Monday. (A.P. wirephoto)

Warsaw Pact to hold summit in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Communist Party leaders of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact alliance are planning to hold a summit in Moscow at the end of this month, East European sources said.

They said the agenda for the meeting was not yet finalised but would concentrate on the pact's response to the planned stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

They cautioned that there was some doubt about the readiness of Romania to take part and this might put the meeting in question.

The sources said the summit, called at short notice, was designed as an East bloc reply to the seven-nation Williamsburg summit at the end of May.

Western diplomats here said the summit was also likely to update the pact's offer, made in January, of a non-aggression pact with NATO.

Western diplomats speculated that one Soviet aim in convening the summit would be to put extra pressure on West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who begins an official visit here on July 4.

Shuttle tests satellite

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — The crew of the space shuttle Challenger Wednesday released and recaptured a satellite, the first such operation carried out in orbit.

"John just performed a beautiful release and recapture," astronaut Sally Ride said of fellow mission specialist John Fabian.

The operation is expected to have important future commercial uses.

As commander Robert Crippen and pilot Frederick Hauck flew the Challenger, Fabian used the shuttle's 15-metre robotic arm to take a 5,000-pound West German satellite out of the cargo bay, suspend it over the spacecraft and grab it again.

The operation was designed to show that commercial projects to

take advantage of weightlessness can be efficiently deployed and later retrieved by the winged orbiter and then returned to earth.

The Challenger's radar was also tested in anticipation of seeking out future space factories as they orbit the earth.

Fabian's successful deployment and retrieval was the first of three scheduled manoeuvres involving the release and recapture of the satellite.

The second was to involve two and a half hours of free flight, with the Challenger testing tracking and radar capability.

During a third scheduled release there would be another period of free flight, during which the Challenger would fly around the satellite, directing its engine exhaust at it on nine occasions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

At least 35 die in Hungarian colliery

BUDAPEST (R) — At least thirty-five people died Wednesday in the second mining disaster in Hungary this month. They were killed when an explosion ripped through the Markushgy colliery in Oroszlyan, 50 kilometres west of Budapest, the official Hungarian news agency MTI reported.

Chatham launches its last warship

CHATHAM, England (R) — Four centuries of British naval history dating from the time of Henry the Eighth has ended with the departure from Chatham dockyard of its last warship. Thousands of spectators watched the last warship, the frigate Hermione, leave Tuesday with an escort of other naval vessels, commercial ships and an armada of small craft. Navy helicopters hovered overhead and gunners fired an artillery salute. "This will be the first time in four centuries that there has not been a naval ship at the base. It is very sad," said Tom Pearce, yard spokesman.

Maneka Gandhi protests detention

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's rebel daughter-in-law, Maneka, said Wednesday she had filed a report against officials after being detained by police in Punjab state in the north for 12 hours Tuesday. Maneka, who heads her own anti-Gandhi party, told Reuters police had arrested her and about 140 party members in a village in eastern Punjab shortly before a planned "peace march" to focus attention on the Sikh problem. She said there was no warrant for her arrest and she had been driven around in a police vehicle for seven hours before being brought to a police station. There she was held for a further period and charged with "apprehension of breach of the peace." A magistrate dismissed the charge and she was released around midnight, she said.

Tokyo has no projected anti-spy laws

SHIZUOKA, Japan (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday he did not intend to introduce any anti-espionage laws despite the expulsion of a Soviet diplomat for his involvement in high technology spying. Mr. Nakasone told a press conference in Shizuoka, in central Japan, that he regretted Japan's reputation for being a spy's heaven. Japan has no anti-espionage legislation. Asked if he would introduce a law to counter spying, the prime minister said he had no such intention at present.

U.S. Navy said short of weapons

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Defence Department has said that the navy has adequate supplies of weapons such as advanced air-to-air missiles for only five of its 13 aircraft carriers. Pentagon spokesman Henry Catto said it was lamentable but correct that carriers and other ships had to stop in mid-ocean take on missiles and ammunition from vessels heading home.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

SHIP SHAPE
By Judson G. Trout

CROSS
1 Put in a crate
2 Swift
3 Carpet
4 Staff
5 Under the covers
6 The "I" of old
7 Aye aye
27 Transported
28 Afloat
29 — Wednesday
30 Nothing
31 Dismantling
32 Scratch
33 Spanish queen
34 Cooked a certain way

36 Intensely excited
37 Chopping
38 Coordinated in legend
45 — Wife
48 French
49 Tooth decay
50 Lemon port
51 Medical icons
52 The "I" of old
53 Delhi grub
54 Of the sea
55 Author Rand
56 Author Rand
57 Ticket
58 Ch. daily
59 Nothing
60 Dismantling
61 Scratches
62 Borrowed
63 Spanish queen
64 Scratches
65 Certain bears
66 Wee

70 Olympic messenger
72 Come up in advance
74 Phase
76 They, Scot.
77 Both
80 Kidneys
81 Opera prop
82 Lithuanian
83 Tendons or tendons
84 Amber or Blore
85 Even keel
86 Eskimos
87 Necktie
88 Gullet
89 Short races
90 Composer
91 Short abode
92 Louts
93 Immigrant
94 Dif's pal
95 Soak flax

96 Part of the hull
97 Give — by
98 Propelled a
99 Set in a way
100 Permeated
110 Tendons or tendons
111 Huge extinct mammal
113 Lincoln
114 Helpless
116 Consent
117 Stretch or stay
118 Short abode
119 View
120 Merchandise
121 Hook, line and —

DOWN
1 German port
2 Ruth's mentor
3 Sarah
4 Metal vestments
5 Part of RSVP
6 Solar and
7 Rolled a sail
8 Part of CPA
9 Jack
10 — Three Lives
11 German article
12 Bring on
13 Colombian city
14 Dodged
15 Turkish VIP
16 British school
18 Fresh
22 Peaceful
24 Took a chance

28 Silenced
31 Bay window
32 "Apros" — is
33 — House
34 Bridge honors
35 Easily crumpled
36 Metallic
37 Passage
38 Printer's impression
39 — Violated
40 Not one dia.
41 Smile
42 Begone
43 Begone
44 Form
45 Utah senator
46 Buff
47 Spotted
48 Method: abbr.
50 Pick up an option

52 Chum, in Soho
53 Straight
55 Use, —
57 Use, —
58 House
59 Name
62 "The rain —"
64 California
65 Studio
66 French legislative body
68 Playing
71 Pique
73 Peter —
76 — in reality
77 Tableland
79 Resounding
81 Wild time
82 Tattle
83 Machine rods
85 Temp loca.
86 Pink

91 Stumber
93 Scholar
95 Diverts
97 Income
99 Method of
100 Printing
101 — the mood
102 — the mood
103 — the mood
104 Polemonous
105 Ranger
107 Sheepbreeder
108 Artist John
109 Ran, as color
110 — or
112 Little one
113 Remnant
114 Asian four

51 Travelled aimlessly
52 Bus. abbr.
53 Drug letters
55 —
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58 Book used in school
59 Manifest
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62 Roman god
63 Twirls
64 Beverages
65 Sea eagle

66 Regularly
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